



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javaasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officiële moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. III.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1815.

[NO. 150.]

Publication.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Acts of Parliament relative to the Trade between Great Britain and India be published for general information. Anno Quinquagesimo Quarto GEO: III. Regis.

CAP. XXXIV.

An Act for the further Regulation of the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the Charter of *The East India Company*.

[17th December, 1813.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled *An Act for continuing in The East India Company, for a further Term, the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter*: And whereas by the said recited Act it was enacted, that it should be lawful for any of His Majesty's Subjects, in common with the said United Company, to export, in Ships navigated according to Law, from any Port or Ports within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to all Ports and Places within the Limits referred to, save and except the Dominions of the Emperor of China, any Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, which would then or might at any Time or Times thereafter be legally exported, and also in common with the said Company to import in Ships navigated as aforesaid from any Port or Ports within the Limits aforesaid, save and except as aforesaid, into the said United Kingdom, any Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, the Produce or Manufacture of any of the Countries within the said Limits, which could or might at any Time or Times thereafter be legally imported; subject nevertheless to the several Restrictions, Conditions, and Limitations in the said Act contained: And whereas it was also enacted by the said Act, that nothing therein contained should extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent the making, during the further Term thereby granted to the said Company, such further Provisions, by Authority of Parliament, as might from Time to Time be deemed necessary for enabling His Majesty's Subjects to carry on Trade and Traffic, directly or circuitously, as well between all Ports and Places situate without the Limits of the said Company's Charter, and all Ports and Places (except the Dominions of the Emperor of China) situate within those Limits, as between the said United Kingdom and all the last-mentioned Ports and Places, except as aforesaid; but without Prejudice to any of the Restrictions or Provisions therein contained, as to the Resort to and Residence of any Persons in the *East Indies*, and Parts aforesaid: And whereas it is expedient to make Provision for the enabling the said Company, and all other His Majesty's subjects, to carry on such circuitous Trade, and also to carry on Trade between all Ports and Places within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, under certain Restrictions and Regulations; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Tenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, it shall be Lawful for the said Company, and also for any other of His Majesty's Subjects, to trade (in Ships navigated according to Law, and proceeding upon any Voyage from the United Kingdom to any Ports or Places within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company) to, and at any intermediate Ports, Places, or Countries between the said

United Kingdom and the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, situate in *North and South America* (other than and except any of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in *America*), and to and at the *Island of Madeira, The Canaries, and Cape de Verde Islands, the Island of Saint Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope*; and for that Purpose to discharge the Whole or any Part of the Cargo of any such Ship or Vessel at any such intermediate Ports, Places or Countries as aforesaid; and in the Prosecution of any such circuitous Voyage, to take on board any other Goods, Wares, and Merchandize which can be legally carried from any of such intermediate Countries, Ports, or Places, to any Ports or Places within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company; and in like Manner to trade, in any such Ship or Vessel, in any Voyage from any Ports or Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter as aforesaid, to the United Kingdom, to and at any intermediate Ports, Places, or Countries between such Limits and the said United Kingdom, situate in *North or South America* (other than and except the Colonies or Plantations of His Majesty in *America*) and at the *Cape of Good Hope, or the Island of Saint Helena*: And it shall also be lawful for His Majesty's Subjects to carry on Trade and Traffic in Ships navigated according to Law, directly and circuitously, between all Ports and Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, except the Dominions of the Emperor of China; any Thing contained in any Charter of the said Company, or in any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to authorize any of His Majesty's Subjects, other than the said Company, or Persons properly licensed by them, to export from or to any such Countries, Ports, and Places, within or without such Limits, or to import into the United Kingdom any Tea, or in any Manner to trade or traffic in Tea between any such Ports or Places as aforesaid.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal or alter, or in any Manner to affect the Restrictions, Regulations, and Provisions in the said recited Act contained, as to the Size of Vessels allowed to clear out from, or enter in at any Port of the United Kingdom; or as to any Licences, Certificates, or Lists required by the said Act, in the Cases therein specified; or any of the Restrictions or Provisions in the said Act or in any other Act contained, as to the Resort to, and Residence of any Persons in the *East Indies*: Provided also, that all Trade with all Ports and Places upon the Continent of *Asia*, from the River *Indus* to the Town of *Malacca* inclusive, or any Island under the Government of the said Company, lying to the North of the Equator, or the said Company's Factory at *Bencoolen* and its Dependencies, shall remain and continue subject to all such Regulations, Provisions, and Restrictions, as shall from Time to Time be in force in relation to Trade at any such Ports and Places, under the Authority of any of the Governments of the said Company at their several Presidencies in *India*.

III. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That His Majesty's Settlement at the *Cape of Good Hope* shall, as to all Trade allowed by this Act to be carried on between Ports and Places within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, be deemed, construed, and taken to be within such Limits: Provided also, that nothing herein contained, as to the said Settlement being deemed, as to such Trade as aforesaid, to be within such Limits, shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent or in any Manner to limit or affect any other Trade which now may or which may hereafter be allowed to be carried on between the said Settlement and any other Countries, Ports, or Places whatever.

IV. And be it further enacted, That this Act may be altered, amended, or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

CAP. LXVI.

An Act to repeal the Duties on Teak Wood and other Ship Timber imported from the *East Indies*; and to repeal so much of an Act of the Nineteenth Year of His late Majesty, as exempts Captains of Vessels coming from the *East Indies*, from Penalties for having Foreign-made Sails.

[27th May 1814.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the Duties now payable on Teak or other Wood fit for Ship-building imported into *Great Britain* from the *East Indies*, and also to repeal so much of an Act of Parliament passed in the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled *An Act for the more effectual securing the Duties now payable on Foreign-made Sail Cloth imported into this Kingdom, and for charging all Foreign-made Sails with a Duty, and for explaining a Doubt concerning Ships being obliged at their first setting out to Sea to be furnished with One complete Set of Sails made of British Sail Cloth*, as exempts any Captain or Master of any Ship or Vessel coming from the *East Indies* from any of the Duties or Forfeitures imposed by the said Act; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of this Act, no Duty of Customs shall be charged or payable upon the legal Importation into *Great Britain* of any Teak or other Wood fit for Ship-building, the Growth or Produce of any Place or Country within the Limits of the Charters granted to the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, provided due Entry is made thereof, and the Wood is landed in the Presence of the proper Officers at the Port of Importation.

II. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said recited Act passed in the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Second as provides, that nothing therein contained shall charge or make liable any Captain or Master of any Ship or Vessel coming from the *East Indies* with any of the Duties or Forfeitures therein mentioned, for or upon account of such Ship or Vessel being navigated with or having on board any Foreign-made Sail or Sails which shall be *bonâ fide* brought from the *East Indies*, shall from and after the passing of this Act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

CAP. CXXXIV.

An Act to continue, until the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and to amend several Acts for allowing Importations from and Exportations to the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the *East India Company*, in Ships not of *British* Build; and for the better Maintenance and Care of *Lascars* and other *Asiatic* Seamen arriving in this Kingdom.

[25th July, 1814.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled *An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Time the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter*: And whereas the Provisions of an Act passed in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, for allowing the Importation of Goods from Places within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company in Ships not of *British* Build, nor registered as such, and of another Act passed in the Forty-second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, in relation to such Ships, were continued by the said recited Act of the last Session of Parliament, until

the First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, unless any Provision was made relating thereto in the present Session of Parliament; and His Majesty was by the said recited Act authorized, by any Order or Orders in Council, to authorize any of His Subjects to import from the *East Indies*, and other Places within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, into the United Kingdom, and to export from the United Kingdom into the *East Indies*, or Places within such Limits, in such Ships, under such Regulations as His Majesty should think fit: And whereas another Act was made in this Session of Parliament, intituled *An Act to extend the Period for allowing Importations from and Exportations to the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company in Ships not of British Build, until the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and fifteen*: And whereas it is expedient that such Provisions should be further continued, and the said Act amended: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all Provisions, Regulations, Conditions, and Restrictions contained in the said Acts, or in any Order or Orders of Council now in force, or which may be issued by His Majesty under the said recited Act of the last Session of Parliament, in relation to the allowing of the Importation into the United Kingdom from the *East Indies*, and other Places within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, or the Exportation from the United Kingdom to the *East Indies* or any Ports or Places within such Limits, of any Goods, Wares, and Merchandize by the said Company, or by any of His Majesty's Subjects in any such Ships or Vessels as are in the said Acts or Orders in Council described, shall be and the same are hereby continued in full Force and Effect until the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and shall extend and be applied to all such Ships and Vessels which shall sail from any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company before the said First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

II. And be it further enacted, That no Ship or Vessel having on board any *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars*, or Natives of any Territories, Countries, Islands, or Places within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, shall, from and after the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be allowed to clear out from any Port or Place in any Territory, Country, or Island under the Government of the *East India Company*, or belonging to His Majesty within the Limits aforesaid, upon any Voyage to the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or to any Port or Place beyond the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, or shall, from and after the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be admitted to Entry in any Port or Place within the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, unless and until the Owner, or Captain or Master of such Ship shall have first given Security by Bond to such Person or Persons, and in such Sum and Form as shall be specified in any Regulation made in that Behalf by the Directors of the *East India Company*, with the Approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, that all such *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars*, or Natives aforesaid shall be duly supplied with Provisions and Clothing, and other necessary Accommodation, while employed and while absent from the Countries or Places to which they respectively belong, and until they shall be carried back to *India*, or any other Country or Place from whence they were respectively brought, and for the Conveyance back of such *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars*, and Natives aforesaid, within a reasonable Time to be specified in such Bond, or ascertained by such Rules and Regulations; and every such Bond, executed by the Master or Captain of any such Ship or Vessel, or by any one of the Owners thereof, shall be deemed and

taken to be the joint and several Bond of all and each of the Owners of the Ships for which such Bond shall be given, and may be stated in pleading as such, and shall bind all and each of such Owners jointly and severally, as if the same had been duly executed by all and each of the Owners of the Ship or Vessel.

III. And he it further enacted, That if any Asiatic Sailors, Lascars, or Natives of any Territories, Countries, Islands, or Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company, having been brought to the United Kingdom on board any Ship or Vessel not being a Ship of War in the Service of His Majesty, shall from and after the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and fifteen be found within the United Kingdom in Distress, for want of Food, Clothing, or other Necessaries, it shall be lawful for the said United Company to supply necessary and reasonable Relief to such Persons, and to maintain them until they shall be sent on board some Ship bound for some Place within the Limits aforesaid; and all such Sums as the said Company shall pay for or on account of such Relief or Maintenance, shall constitute and become a Debt due to the said Company from the Owner or Owners of such Ship on board whereof such Person or Persons shall have been brought into the said United Kingdom; and shall be recoverable as so much Money paid to and for the Use of such Owner or Owners, in any of the Courts of the said United Kingdom, or in the East Indies, if the Owners shall reside there, in which Actions or Suits for the Recovery of Debts may be sued or prosecuted; and in all such Actions and Suits where the said Company shall recover, they shall be entitled to receive full Costs of Suit.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
Dec. 31, 1814.

Publication.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having had under consideration the propriety of regulating Private Lotteries, and the justice that such Lotteries should be liable to the Duties established on regular Sales by Auction, has been pleased to adopt the following Regulations and they are hereby declared to take effect from the 1st January next.

1st.—All persons desirous of establishing a Private Lottery must make an application to Government, and obtain permission before the Conditions of such Lottery are made known to the Public.

2d.—When a Lottery is drawn, the Proprietor thereof shall pay to Government on account of the Lottery the same Duty as is paid on Vendue Sales.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Dec. 22, 1814.

Notice.

A REFERENCE having been made to Government relative to the application of the Boat Regulations, it is hereby declared that all Boats belonging to private Individuals, are liable to the Boat Regulations published by Government, and the Master-Attendant at Batavia has received Orders to report to Government on the 1st February next the names of such persons as do not comply therewith.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Dec. 22, 1814.

NOTICE.

ON the departure of Mr. WILLIAM AINSIE to the Residency of Samarang, all reports and returns in the Post Office Department are to be made to Mr. G. A. ADDISON, Assistant Secretary to Government, who will also conduct the details in Superintending that Department until further orders.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Dec. 22, 1814.

NOTICE.

MUCH delay and inconvenience having arisen from a want of general form in Contingent Bills, and from their being occasionally kept back or forwarded without the necessary Vouchers, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to establish the following Regulations:

1.—The mode of transmitting Contingent Bills will continue as directed in the Orders of Government, under date the 12th December, 1812.

2.—All Contingent Bills must be accompanied with the following Certificate:

"I, A. B. do hereby certify upon my honor that the above mentioned sum has been actually expended by me for the purposes set forth in this Bill."

(Signed) A. B.
3.—The Contingent Bills in Subordinate Offices will continue as at present to be countersigned by the Chief of the Department, by whose orders the expense has been incurred; but in all cases of extraordinary expenses, such as repairs in Public Works, purchase of Stores for the Public Service, or charges not provided for under the particular Regulations of Government, the Bill must also be accompanied by a letter from the Officer who countersigns the same, specifying the reasons which appeared to him to render it necessary that this expense should be incurred.

4.—When Contingent Expenses have been incurred in the cases above mentioned, by a previous authority of Government, a copy of the authority given is to be annexed to the Bill.

5.—If Contingent Bills are not presented within three months from the date of the expense having been incurred, they will not be admitted into consideration, unless under special circumstances which appear to the Board to justify the delay.

6.—When Bills are presented for travelling charges or other expenses authorized by specific regulations, to be drawn for in this manner:—The Bill is to express, "agreeably to the Regulation or Order of Government," and under date the _____

7.—With all Contingent Bills for purchases made or expenses which are to be repaid to the party by Government, the receipt for the purchase of the articles, or for the expense incurred, must accompany the Contingent Bill.

8.—The Accountant and other Public Officers of Government have received orders to return forthwith to the parties all Contingent Bills that may not be drawn out and attested according to these Regulations.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. to Government.

Bekendmaking.

WITHOEFDE van de verdraggingen en moeilykheden welke veele tijds voortspuiten uit het gebrek aan een regelmatige vorm in het opmaken van Extra declaratie, en uit het gebrek achterblijven van de zelfde, dan wel van de daartoe behorende bylagen, heeft den Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade goedgevonden het volgende Reglement dien aangaande te bepalen.

1.—De wyze van Extra declaratie indienen zal blyven op den voet bepaald by Order van den 12de December 1812.

2.—Alle Extra declaratie moeten verzeld gaan van het volgende Certificaat.

Ik A B verklaare op myn woord van Eer dat de bovengenoemde Somma werkelyk door my is uitgegeven in maniere als in deze declaratie staat vermeld.

A B

3.—In ondergeschikte Departementen zullen de Extra declaratie, zo als tot hiertoe heeft plaats gehad, worden ondertekend door de Chefs van dezelve, op wier bevel de onkosten zijn gemaakt; maar, in alle gevallen van eenen buitengewonen aart, zo als, reparatie der Publieke Werken, Aankoop van Goederen voor 's Lands dienst, en andere uitgaven in welke door de byzondere Regulatie van het Gouvernement niet is voorzien, moet de Declaratie tevens verzeld gaan van een Brief van de Amptenaar die dezelve Contrasigneert, aantoonende de redenen welke hem de uitgaaf als noodzakelyk deden beschouwen.

4.—Wanneer in de bovengenoemde gevallen de buitengewone uitgaven zijn geschied op grond eener voorsafgegaane autorisatie van het Gouvernement, zal een afschrift van dezelve met de declaratie moeten worden overgelegd.

5.—Extra declaratie welke niet worden ingediend binnen drie maanden na de datum op welke de uitgaven zijn geschied, zullen niet worden aangenomen, ten waare dat byzondere omstandigheden aan het Gouvernement toescheenen die verdragging te regtvaardigen.

6.—In Extra declaratie voor Reis ongel. den of andere door byzondere Reglementen geautoriseerde uitgaven, zal worden uitgedrukt. "In gevolge de Regulatie of Order van den _____"

7.—By alle Extra declaratie voor gedaane aankopen, of andere uitgaven welke door het Gouvernement aan de Amptenaar moeten worden terug betaald, zal moeten gevoegd worden een quitantie van de gekogte Goederen, of de gedaane uitgaven.

8.—Den Accountant en andere Amptena. ren hebben last ontvangen om alle Extra declaratie welke niet volgens dit Reglement zijn opgemaakt en gecertificeerd, aan de belanghebbenden terug te zenden zonder verwyf.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Secretaris van het Gouv.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in future the Orders and Publications of Government will be published generally in the English Language only, and it is the duty of all persons to make themselves acquainted with the Orders so issued. Or if in any cases the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council should think proper to direct, that a Dutch Translation be also published, it is hereby declared, that the Government will in all circumstances that may arise in such cases, have reference only to the original English copy, and will be guided thereby.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Dec. 30, 1814.

Bekendmaking.

HIJERNEVENS wordt kennis gegeven dat in het vervolg alle Orders en Publicatie van het Gouvernement gemeenlyk alleen in de Engelsche Taal zullen worden bekend gemaakt, en dat het de plicht zal wèzen van alle Personen, zich met de dus uitgevaardigde Orders bekend te maken. Zo echter in eenig geval den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade het Publiceeren van een Hollandsche vertaling mocht bevelen, zal echter het Gouvernement, in alle omstandigheden welke in dit geval zouden kunnen plaats hebben, zich enlyk houden aan het oorspronlyke Engelsche stuk, en naar het zelve te werk gaan.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Sec. van 't Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 30 Dec. 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of COFFEE, PEPPER, &c. will be disposed of by Public Auction at Sourabaya on the 15th February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Conditions of Sale.

Payment to be made for the lots in silver—a deposit of 10 per cent. to be made on the day of Sale, and the remainder previously to the delivery of the Articles.

The lots to be cleared away within a month after the Sale, in failure whereof, the deposit will be forfeited, and the Articles re-sold on the Public Account—any loss arising from such second Sale to be made good by the original Purchaser, and any advantage derived therefrom, to accrue to Government.

Further information may be obtained on reference to the Resident of Sourabaya.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
22d Dec. 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of EUROPE-MADE CLOTHS, or the JAVANESE PATTERNS, will be sold by Auction on the 15th of February next, at the Government Store-houses at Batavia, under the following Conditions.

1.—Payment to be made for the lots in Silver or Paper Currency, at the option of the Purchaser—a deposit of 10 per cent to be made on the day of Sale, and the remainder paid previously to the delivery of the Cloths.

2.—The lots to be cleared away within one month after the Sale, in failure of which the deposit will be forfeited, and the Goods re-sold on the Public Account—any loss arising from such second Sale, to be made good by the original Purchaser, and any advantage that may arise therefrom, to accrue to Government.

The Cloths will be exposed in the Government Store-houses, and any person desirous of seeing them, may do so on application to the Ware-house-keeper, at any date after the 20th proximo.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 22d Dec. 1814.

Advertisement.

IN pursuance of the Advertisement published in the last Government Gazette, Notice is hereby given, that an assortment of EUROPE-MADE CLOTHS imitated from JAVANESE PATTERNS, will be disposed of by Public Auction at the Stad-house at Samarang on the 15th of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Conditions of Sale.

Payment to be made for the lots in silver—10 per cent to be deposited on the day of sale, and the remainder previously to the delivery of the articles.

The lots to be cleared away within one month after the sale, in failure whereof the deposit will be forfeited, and the articles re-sold on the Public Account; any loss arising from such second sale, to be made good by

the original purchaser, and any advantage derived therefrom, to accrue to Government.

The Cloths will be exposed for inspection in the Store-houses at Samarang, and any person desirous of seeing them may do so on application to the Resident after the 1st of February next.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Dec. 22, 1814.

Notice.

THERE being reason to conclude from an Enquiry into the affairs of the European Orphan Chamber at Batavia, that irregularities have of late been admitted into the mode of keeping their accounts, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, with a view to secure to the Orphans their just rights, and to prevent undue benefit to any one from mismanagement of their property, is pleased to require that all persons who have made payments to the European Orphan Chamber at Batavia since the 11th September 1811, do transmit to the Secretary to Government a statement in what currency such payment has to the best of their knowledge and belief been made, accompanying the statement with a declaration that they are willing to testify the same on oath if required.

The statements are to be forwarded, by persons residing in Batavia, on or before the 10th proximo, and from other parts of the Island, on or before the 15th February next.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Dec. 22, 1814.

Notice.

IS hereby given, that the arrangements lately made by the Commercial Committee for the due clearance of the Government Store-houses being approved of, and confirmed, if any Stores remain uncleared after the stipulated periods, the Government will be under the necessity of directing their ejectment, the loss sustained by such measure to fall on those by whose non-compliance with orders it will have been occasioned—the present notice is deemed sufficient.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
Dec. 22, 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Resident at Banca has been authorised to receive TENDERS for TIN; the produce of that Island, and to dispose of the same on the spot for the general accommodation of the Trade.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Dec. 15, 1814.

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, with the sanction of Government, that the holders of all outstanding Loans from the European Orphan Chamber, bearing an Interest of 6 per cent per annum, are required to pay $\frac{1}{10}$ of the amount thereof, on or before the 15th February next, and further that the whole of such Loans will be gradually recalled, with this proviso however, that if the parties holding such Loans consent to increase the rate of interest thereon to 9 per cent per annum, may retain their Loans respectively on that Interest.

Such Persons as now hold Loans from the European Orphan Chamber at Batavia at 6 per cent per annum are accordingly required to state by the 15th proximo, whether they are desirous of renewing their Bonds as above stated in the event of which the Orphan Chamber are authorized to declare that such Bonds may be renewed without payment of fees or duties.

By order of the Orphan Chamber.

D. CHRISTIANI,

Secretary.

BATAVIA,
December 28, 1814.

Bekendmaking.

MIET goedkeuring van het Gouvernement wordt mits deezzen bekend gemaakt, dat de houders eeniger beleeningen van de Weeskamer nog voortlopende teegens den Interest van ses ten honderd jaars, vereischt worden op of voor den 15de February aanstaande—een tiende gedeelte van het bedrag te voldoen, en dat vervolgens het heele kapitaal trapswyze zal worden ingeroepen, mits nochtans dat die geene die den Interest tot noggen per cent jaars willen verhoogen, hunne gedaane beleeningen kunnen aanhouden.

Alle die geene dierhalven die thans beleeningen van de Weeskamer te Batavia

London, tegens de Interest van 6 per cent
jaars, moeten voor den 15de aanstaande
tekenen gevege of by gevegeen zyn hun-
ne Obligationen, zo als boven vermeld, te
vernieuwen, in welk geval de Weeskamer
gequalificeerd is deze Obligationen als ver-
nieuwd te verklaren, zonder daarvoor eeni-
ge betaling te eischen.
Ter ordonnantie van President en Lee-
den der Weeskamer.
D. CHRISTIANI,
Secretaris.
BATAVIA,
den 28ste Dec. 1814.

Advertisement.
NOTICE is hereby given that the period
mentioned in the Gazette of the 5th
Nov. last, for receiving the annual assess-
ment of One half per Cent on the Value of
Lands, and the tax of One stiver Silver on
each fruit bearing Cocoa-nut Tree in the En-
vions of Batavia, has been prolonged till the
end of the present month, and that after that
period no further Payment thereof will be re-
ceived without the usual fines being levied
thereon, all Owners of Estates are therefore
required to make the said Payment within the
above stated time at the Office of the Acting
Resident of the Environs, at Bidara Tjerna, who
will attend there to collect the same on Tues-
days, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
M. v. DOORNINCK,
Act'g. Resdt. Environs.
Bidara Tjerna, January 2d, 1815.

Advertentie.
W O R L D mits dezen bekend dat de tyd
bepaald by de Gazette van den 5
Nov. laatsleden tot het Ontvangen van het
een half per cent op de getaxeerde waarde der
Landeryen, en de belasting van Een Stuiver
Zilver op de Vruchtdragende Klapper Boomen
in de Ommelanden van Batavia, is geprolon-
geerd geworden tot ultimo van deze maand
en dat na die tyd geene verdere betaling daar-
van zal ontvangen worden, zonder de ge-
woone daarop bepaalde boete, dierhalven
worden alle Land Eigenaren herinnerd om
de gezegde betaling binnen de boven bepaalde
tyd te maken, ten Kantoore van den Waarne-
mende Resident te Bidara Tjerna—die ten dien-
ende zal vaceren des Dingsdags, Woensdags,
Vrydags en Zaturdags.
M. v. DOORNINCK,
Waarnm. Resdt. der Omm.

Vendu Advertissemanten.
Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgenede
Venduties worden gehouden; als.
Op Dingsdag den 10 January 1815.
s Morgen om 10 uren.
Z A L door de Vendumeesters vendutie wer-
den gehouden, by den Coll. Sullivan
op Weltevreden, van Huismeubelen, Goud
en Zilverwerken, Slaven, Wagens, en Paar-
den, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Tuesday, the 10th Instant.
AT WELTEVREDEN,
THE PROPERTY
OF
Lieut. Col. Sullivan,
PROCEEDING TO EUROPE ON SICK CERTI-
FICATE,
Consisting of
HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Table
Ware, Plate, Carriages, Horses,
&c. &c.
AND
A VARIETY OF OTHER
ARTICLES.

The Sale to commence at Ten o'clock.
FOR SALE
By Ary De Jong,
SPEKMAN'S GRANT,
FINE Dutch Chintz, and various
other kinds of Goods, imported on
the Elizabeth.

Advertentie.
BY Ary de Jong, is te bekoonen fyne
Hollandsche Chitsen, en andere
soorten van Lywaten en meer andere goe-
deren jongst aangebragt met een Brick de
Elizabeth.
FOR MADRAS.
THE SHIP
MADRAS MERCHANT,
WILL SAIL
ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JANUARY
FOR FREIGHT
APPLY TO
CHARLES EATON.

ARRIVED IN THE
BRIG ALCON.
CAPT. THOS. WATERS,
FROM ENGLAND DIRECT.
A capital and well selected assortment
OF
EUROPE GOODS,
IN THE HIGHEST ORDER
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,

Which are to be disposed of by each se-
parate Invoice, the particulars of
which may be seen on appli-
cation to Capt. WATERS
at Mr. Van Rixen's in
New-port Street.
CHINTZ and Handkerchiefs, of va-
rious patterns, from Young, Red-
dell and Co.
Do do Cotton Shirting, Sheetting and
Velvet, from Wilson.
Cotton and silk Lacc, from Mecklin and
Brussels.
Shawls, Scarps, and Handkerchiefs,
from Rd. Smith and Co.
Silk and cotton Hose, Caps, Laces, &c.
from do.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, cotton
and leather, from Halder and Co.
Cloth of various colours, from Coury
and Caterly.
Coach, Curricie, and Gig Timmings,
from S. Mersey and Co.
Morocco Skins of colors, from Hough-
ton and Co.
Tobacco, Snuff and Dutch Pipes, from
Beieckin and Kievits.
Hay, Saffron and Medicine Chests, from
Wilson and Co.
Umbrellas and Parasols, from Southall
and Fopick.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Hats,
from Hick, Keats and Co.
Thread, Tape, Pins, Needles, &c. from
Cowling.
Boots and Shoes, from Ledger.
Wine and Beer Corks, from Laing.
Wine Bottles, from Hamlin.
Pale Ale and Porter, Perry and Cider,
in bottles, from Field.
Pale Ale in Hogsheads, from Drane
and Co.
Port, Sherry, Hock, Claret, Barsite,
Sautime, &c. Wines, from Watson, Son
and Lee.
Brandy and Geneva in Punchions, from
Reay and Christopher.
Confectionary and Liquors, from Hoff-
mann and Son.
Perfumery and fine Cutlery, from
Sarden.
Saddlery and Harness, from Pryer.
Sextants, Marine Barometers, Telescopes,
&c. from Hams and Grant.
Gold Watches, Chains and Seals.
Millinery and Haberdashery, from Bar-
low.
Musical Instruments and Music, from
Clemente and Co.
Stationary and Books, from Black, Par-
ry and Co.
Swedish Steel and Iron Ware, Iron-
mongery and Cutlery, from Danoores.
Dutch and English Cheeses and Hams,
Irish Provisions, Oil Paints, new Prints,
framed and plain, Glass-ware, Table Ser-
vices of various patterns, Children's Dres-
ses, Oilman's Stores, Coloured Flannels,
&c. &c.

Notice
IS hereby given, that payment for the
Tickets of Mr. FICHAT's Lottery,
advertised in the Gazette of the 10th and
17th instant, will not be required until
the whole of the Tickets are disposed of;
when due notice will be given in the
Gazette, when and where the said Lot-
tery will be drawn.
Tickets to be paid for before the draw-
ing.
BATAVIA,
Dec. 22, 1814.

Bekendmaking.
HIERNEVENS wordt kennis gege-
ven dat de betaling voor de loten
in de Lottery van den Heer Fichat, be-
kend gemaakt by de Kouranten van den
10 en 17 dezer maand, niet zal geëischt
worden tot dat de Lottery voltallig is,
wanneer in de Kourant zal geadviseerd
worden, wanneer en waar de trekking zal
plaats hebben.
De Loten moeten voor de trekking be-
taald worden.
J. FICHAT.
BATAVIA, den 29 Dec. 1814.

Wanted
FOR the use of the 59th Regiment,
about 400 for Bills of Exchange
on Messrs. Greenwood, Cox and Co.
Army Agents, London, payable 30 days
after sight.—Sealed Tenders to be ad-
dressed to Acting Pay-master MOORHEAD
on or before the 21st instant.
By order of the Commanding Officer.
W. MOORHEAD,
Act. Pay-Mr. H. M. 59th Regt.
SERONDOTE,
Jan. 1, 1815.

AT
J. VAN REENEN's House,
New-port Street,
ARE TO BE HAD FOR READY-MONEY,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
Just landed from the CHARLOTTE
in excellent condition,
VIZ.
BENGAL Hookah-snakes, Europe do.
Carpets, Cut-glass Bottoms, Pre-
pared Tobacco, Bengal Cheroots, Silver
Pipes for do. Bengal Canvas of the best
quality; Piece Goods, consisting of Mul-
da Cossas, Muslins, Punjuns, Romals,
Izarcos of various descriptions, a few
chests of superior London Market Ma-
deira Wine, Bengal Butter, Salted Humpy,
Tongues, Briskets and Bacon, very fine
Bengal Wheat, and Patna Rice, and a
variety of Japan Ware, &c. &c.

Advertisement.
THE Farmer of the Tax on Horses and
Carriages Gouw Keping, informs
the Public, that he will attend during the
present month daily, Sundays excepted,
from eight till twelve o'clock in the fore-
noon at the House of Mr. Lippe, Great
River Street, in order to take down the
number of Horses which each person may
intend to keep during the present year, and
to receive in February the Tax on the
same; also the Tax fixed by Proclamation
of Government, bearing date 13th Septem-
ber 1803, for watering the Roads, to be le-
vied at the rate of One Rix Dollar for each
Horse—on penalty whereof all persons
not making the said payments within the
time hereby appointed will be fined ac-
cording to the Proclamations of the late
Government, dated the 3d September 1796,
and 26th February 1802.
BATAVIA, January 6, 1815.

Advertentie.
DE Pachter van de Wagen Pacht, en
het Oorgeld der Paarden Gouw
Keping, Maakt by deelen een iegelyk,
wien zulks mogte aangaan, bekend, dat
hy gedurende de maand January, 1815,
ten Huize van den Heer Lippe, op het
Groot Rivier naast het Vendu-kantoor,
zal vooreen: des Maandags, Dingsdags,
Woensdags, Donderdags, Vrydags en Za-
turdags, voordemidag van acht tot twaalf
uuren, ten einde aldaar te noteren de op-
gave van het getal Paarden, dat een ieder
zal goedvinden dit jaar aan te houden,
en in February te ontvangen, de daar voor
verschuldigde Pacht-penningen; zoo mede
van het door Hunne Hoog Edelhedens by
Publicatie van den 13 September 1803,
bepaalde op het begieten der wegen, naar
raio van het getal Paarden dat door een
ieder zal worden opgegeven, op pene van
anderzins te vervallen in de door wel-
melde Hunne Hoog Edelhedens volgens
Publicatie van den 3de December 1796,
en 26ste February 1802, bepaalde boete,
voor de geene die nalatig blijven voor-
schreve opgave en betaling, binnen de be-
paalden tyd te doen.
BATAVIA, den 6ste January 1815.

Advertentie.
A L L E de geenen dewelke iets te pre-
tenderen hebben, ofte verschuldigt
zyn, aan den nagelaaten Boedel van wylen
G. F. Heyneman, (in Leeven) Commis-
saris van de Bank van Leening, worden
verzagt daarvan opgave te doen, uiterlyk
voor ultimo January 1815, aan dessels
Testamentaire Exccuteur A. C. Coenradi.
Advertentie.
A L L E de geenen die iets te pretenderen
hebben, ofte verschuldigt zyn, aan
den Boedel van wylen Jan Malgo, (in
Leeven) Burger alhier, gelieven daarvoor
opgave te doen binnen den tyd van een
Maand (van heeden af gerekend) aan den
noede Exccuteur Jan Burgard.
BATAVIA den 29ste December 1814.

Advertisement.
MR. WILLIAM COLVILLE
LEARMONT, having withdrawn
from the late Partnership of ROBERTSON and
LEARMONT, on the 1st instant, and a
new connection having been formed by
Messrs. ANDREW ROBERTSON, JOSEPH
REED, and THOMAS STONES—Notice is
hereby given, that the Business will in fu-
ture be carried on by these Gentlemen,
under the Firm of
Robertson, Reed and Stones,
Mr. LEARMONT takes this opportu-
nity of manifesting his grateful acknow-
ledgements to the Public in general, and
of recommending his friends under the
present association.
Messrs. Robertson, Reed and Stones,
Beg leave to inform their Friends and the
Public in general, that they have entered
into Partnership, as Merchants and Agents,
at Port Louis, and request a continuance
of the favours of the Public, and the
Friends of the late Firm of
Robertson and Learmonth,
to which they have succeeded, and assure
them their interest will be most strictly at-
tended to in all matters entrusted to their
care.
PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS,
May 1, 1814.

Messrs. Jessen, Trail and Co.
HAVE IMPORTED
ON THE
PRINCE REGENT, Capt KERR,
FROM ENGLAND,
In a high state of preservation,
A QUANTITY of Beer, in casks and
bottles—Vin de Grave—French
Claret—A few half firkins of Irish Butter,
and some Oilman's Stores, which they
propose to dispose of for ready money on-
ly, having to close the accounts at the re-
turn of the ship.

Advertentie.
Op Maandag den 16 January 1815.
Z A L door den Sequester van den Hoo-
gen Raad van Justitie te Batavia,
ten overstaan van een Commissie uit
welken Hoogen Raad voor de woning van
den Heer Villeneuve, op Weltevreden des
morgens ten tien uren Vendutie worden
gehouden, van een aantal uitgezogte Slaven
waar van de Lyst afzonderlyk zal worden
rond gezonden.

Op Maandag den 16 January 1815.
I S den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad
van Justitie te Batavia, van meening,
ten overstaan van een Commissie uit wel-
menden Hoogen Raad des morgens ten ne-
gen uren voor de woning van den Heer
Villeneuve, op Weltevreden, by wege
van Executie te Verkoopen de navolgende
Vastigheden.
Eerstelyk: zeker stuk Thuin-land be-
bouwd met een Nieuw Steene Woon-huis,
Kombuis, Dispens Slaven-vertrekken, Wa-
gen-huis, Paarden-stal enzi staande en ge-
legen omtrend een uurgaans buiten deze
Stad in het Oosterveld het 20ste deel van
het Blok L. sub No: belend ten Zuid-
westen met de Grootte Zuiderwen ten
Noord-oosten en Noord-westen met den
Heer J. Velthuisen, en ten Zuid-oosten
met den Heer J. A. van Braam, thans be-
woond door den Heer J. Shrapnell.

Ten Tweeden: zeker stuk Thuin-land,
zynde een gedeelte uit een meerder party
bebouwd met een Vee-hok en Looibong,
staande en gelegen omtrend een uurgaans
buiten deze Stad, in het Oosterveld het 20ste
deel van het Blok L. sub No: 60, 61, 62 en
96, A. belend ten Zuid-westen met de
Grootte Zuiderweg ten Noord-oosten met
den Heer J. Velthuisen, ten Noord-westen
met het restand van den Heer Villeneuve,
en ten Zuid-oosten met den Heer J. Bonte.
Voorts zoo als de gedachte Vastigheden
ter plaatze voorschreve gelegen en toebe-
hoorende zyn aan den voornoemden Heer
Villeneuve.
Daaromme is 'er iemand die eenig recht
actie of toezegging op de voorschreve Per-
ceelen zouden willen pretenderen en zich
opposeren tegens de voorschreven Executie
en Verkoop, die komen by den voor-
noemden Sequester ten zynen Kantoore op
de Voorry buiten deze Stad verklaren de
reden van dien by wien inmiddels nadere
informatie te bekomen, en de Condition
der Verkoop te zien zyn.
Die gading hebben om de voorschreve
Vastigheden te Koopen die komen ten dage
ure en plaatze voorschreve aanhooren de
Condition en doen hua profyt.
Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd na voor-
gaande Klokke geslag van de Pary van
het Raad-huis op Zaturdag den 29ste De-
cember 1814.
By my
W. A. VAN DEN HUIVEL,
Druygaarder.



For the Java Gazette.

THE MARCH TO MOSCOW.

Buonaparte he would set out
For a summer excursion to Moscow;
The fields were green and the sky was blue,
Morbieu! Parbleu!
What a pleasant excursion to Moscow!
Four hundred thousand men and more,
Hey ho for Moscow!
There were Marshals by the thousand and Dukes
[by the score,
Princes a few, kings one or two,
While the fields are so green and the sky so blue,
Morbieu! Parbleu!
What a pleasant excursion to Moscow!
There was Junot and Augereau,
Hey ho for Moscow!
Dombrowsky and Poniatowsky,
General Rapp and Emperor Nat;
Nothing would do,
While the fields were so green and the sky so blue,
Morbieu! Parbleu!
But they must be marching to Moscow!
But then the Russians they turn'd too,
All on the road to Moscow;
Nap had to fight his way all thro';
He could fight but they could not parley-vous;
But the fields were green and the sky was blue,
Morbieu! Parbleu!
And so he got to Moscow!
They made the place to hot for him,
For they set fire to Moscow;
To get there had cost him much ado,
And then no better course he knew,
While the fields were green and the sky was blue,
Morbieu! Parbleu!
Than to march back again from Moscow.
The Russians they stuck close to him,
All on the road from Moscow;
There was Tormazow and Jomalow,
And all the others that end in ow;
Rajefsky and Noverofsky,
And all that end in effsky;
Schamscheff, Souhosaneff and Schepelleff,
And all the others that end in eff;
Wasiltschikoff, Kostorwaroff and Schoglokooff,
And all the others that end in off;
Milaradovitch, and Jaladovitch, and Karachkow,
[with,
And all the others that end in itch;
Osharoffsky, and Rostoffsky, and Kazatichoffsky,
And all the others that end in offsky;
And last of all an Admiral came,
A terrible man with a terrible name,
A name which you all must know very well,
Nobody can speak and nobody can spell;
And Platoff he play'd them off,
And Markoff he mark'd them off,
And Tutchhoff he touch'd them off,
And Kutousoff he cut them off,
And Woronzoff he worried them off,
And Dochtoroff he doctor'd them off,
And Rodinoff he flogg'd them off—
They stuck close to them with all their might,
They were on the left and on the right,
Behind and before, and by day and by night;
Nap would rather parley vous than fight;
But parlay vous no more would do,
Morbieu! Parbleu!
For they remember'd Moscow!
And then came on the frost and snow,
All on the road from Moscow!
The Emperor Nap found as he went—
That he was not quite Omnipotent;
And worse and worse the weather grew
The fields were so white and the sky so blue,
Sacrebleu! Ventrebleu!
What a terrible journey from Moscow;
The Devil take the hindmost,
All on the road from Moscow!
Quoth Nap, who thought it small delight,
To fight all day and freeze all night;
And so not knowing what else to do,
When the fields were so white and the sky so blue,
Morbieu! Parbleu!
He stole away, I tell you true,
All on the road from Moscow.
'T was as much too cold upon the road,
As it was too hot at Moscow;
But there is a place which he must go to,
Where the fire is red and the brimstone blue,
Morbieu! Parbleu!
Will find it hotter than Moscow!

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THAT Elegant and Commodious
DWELLING HOUSE, situated
at Bodjong, known by the name of Berg-
zigt, with large and extensive Out-houses
and Stables for Twenty-five Horses.

For further particulars apply to Mr.
Robert Scott, Samarang.

J. C. BOSWELL,

PRESENTEERD UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

tegens Contante Betaaling,

ONDSCHIEDENE MEDELAIRE EN ANDERE

GOEDEREN;

bestaande in,

GROOTE Spiegel—Schilderyen—en
eenige weinige Zilver-werken, &c.
Nader te bevragen by den Eygenaar, woo-
nende in het Huis No. 7, in de loe-straat.

TE KOOP.

UIT de Hand voor afbraak het Huis
No. 6, staande aan de Oost-zyde
van de Tygers-gragt, alternaast het Erf
der geweze Bank van Leening Zuyd-zyde,
te bevragen by

C. B. DE LA JAILLE.

Tygers-gragt Oost-zyde N: 11.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual
Assessment of One Stiver on each
Cocoanut Tree bearing fruit in the Town and
Suburbs of Batavia, will be received at the
Collector's Office from the 9th instant to the
31st of January next.

W. ROBINSON, Collector.
Collector's Office Batavia, Jan. 6, 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wed-
nesday next the 11th instant at 10
o'clock in the morning, the Magistrates of
Batavia will receive Tenders to contract for
the repairs and maintainance of the Road and
the embankments along the Eastern Sea Shore
of Campong Baroo, during the present year
1815, on the same Conditions as for the pre-
ceding year which are to be seen at the Ma-
gistrate's Office and the office of the Deputy
Superintendent of Public Buildings and Works,
Mr. J. JONGKIND.

By order of the Bench,
J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA,
January 6, 1815.

Advertentie.

WOORDT bekend gemaakt, dat den Ma-
gistraat van Batavia op aanstaande
Woensdag den 11de dezer des morgens ten 10
uuren, zal vacceeren tot de Aanbesteding aan
de minst Inschryvende van het houden in een
rydbare staat der Weg, en het onderhouden
der Banboese bekrabbingen, langs het ooster
Zeestrand of Campong Baro, gedurende het
jaar 1815, op dezelfde Conditions als in het
voorgaande jaar, welke te zien zyn op het
Secretary van den Magistraat, en ten Kantore
van den Adjt. Superintendent der publieke
Werken, J. JONGKIND.

Ter ordonnantie van de Magistraat voorn.
J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA,
den 6de January 1815.

TE KOOP

Witte Tafel Ryst,

BY HEELE, HALVE EN KWART

KOYANGS,

te becragen in de Nieuw-poort Straat

By J. SUC.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP

EEN SLAVE JONGE

GENAAMD

ROSENDAL,

ZYNDE EEN COMPLETE KOETZIER,

nader onderrigting te bekoomen

BY DEN CIPIER VAN DE BURGER BOEYEN,

HEEDEN verlost van een zoon de
Huisvrouw van

A. F. VAN DEN BERG.

BATAVIA,
den 5de Jan. 1815.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Erratum suggested by a Subscriber
cannot certainly be published, as comments
of this nature are obviously incorrect—we
regret, however, that such witty contribu-
tions should be exclusively confined to the
knowledge of the Editor, & we would there-
fore recommend our Correspondent to exe-
cute the threat of Amicus and forward
his amendment to one of the Calcutta
papers. The Society there would no
doubt derive great amusement from such
ingenious speculations, and the holders of
Probolingo Prizes would receive the ne-
cessary information through a more Ex-
tensive Channel but by a more circuitous
route.

SIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] Jan. 5. H. C. cruizer Benares,
W. Eatwell, from a cruize.—Passengers, The
Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and
Suite.

Same day.—H. C. Gun-boat, No. 4, J. Bal-
let.

DEPARTURES.] Jan. 3.—Arab brig Abas-
sy, Seh Oemar Marta, for Samarang.

Do. 5.—Do. brig Tweed, Seh Salem, for
Grisse.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday last, at the Batavia
Church, by the Reverend Professor Ross,
Mr. Mathew, Assistant Surgeon on the
Bengal Establishment and Surgeon at the
General Hospital, to Mrs. Makepeace.

DIED.

Lately at Macasser, Captain Phillips, of
the Madras Establishment, Resident and
Commandant of that Settlement.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1815.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Gov-
ernor requests the pleasure of the
Company of His Majesty's and the
Honorable Company's Civil, Mi-
litary and Naval Servants, to a
Ball and Supper, at the Society-
House at Riswick, at 8 o'clock on
Wednesday, the 18th Instant, in
honor of Her Majesty's Birth-
day.

JAS. DALGAIRNS,
Aid-de-Camp.

RISWICK,
Jan. 7, 1814.

APPOINTMENTS.

W. H. Van Ysseldyk, Esq. to officiate as
President, and Mr. Christiaan as Secretary to
the European Orphan Chamber at Batavia.

Mr. William Young, to be Vice-President
of the European Orphan Chamber.

The Secretary to Government and the Sub-
Treasurer, for the time being, are appointed
assisting Members of the European Orphan
Chamber.

ORDER.

DEN Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade
heeft goedgevonden te gelasten, dat de
opgaven der Inwoners, bepaald by de Order
van den 1ste November 1813, met het begin
van het aanstaande jaar zullen worden vernieuwd.

2.—Ingevolge hiervan, zullen alle Europe-
anen, Engelschen, Hollanders of Vreem-
delingen, en alle afstammelingen van Euro-
peanen, in deze volkplanting geboren, dan
wel in dezelve op dit oogenblik woonachtig, het
bepaalde Rapport inzenden op de volgende
wyze.—

Naam.	Geboorte- Land.	Geboorte- Plaats.	Wanneer op dit Eiland aangekomen.	Waar woonagt.	Op grond van welke permis- sie op Java Residerende.	Tegenwoordig Beroep.

Datum.

Huidtekening.

Een autiek afschrift van de permissie
in de 6de kolom vermeld, moet dit rapport
verzellen.

3.—Te Batavia en in de westlyke Divisie
zullen deze opgaven moeten gezonden worden
aan den Secretaris van het Gouvernement op
of voor den 15de der volgende maand.—In de
overige gedeelten van het Eiland zal elke Re-
siderende, een zodanig rapport ontvragen, en
hetzelfde aan het Gouvernement inzenden,
met een lyst van dezelven, op of voor den 1ste
Februarij aanstaande in de Divisie van Sama-
rang, en den 10de Februarij in die van Soura-
baya.—In zyne lyst zal by een kolom voor
„Aanmerkingen” open houden, in welke
moeten bekend gesteld worden alle gevallen
waar de autiekte koppy van de in de 6de
kolom genoemde permissie, niet aan hem is
toegezonden.

4.—Alle personen welke zich voor de be-
paalde tydstoppen niet hebben aangegeeven,
zullen onderhevig zyn aan arrestatie, en het
wordt hiernevens aan de Magistraten van Ba-
tavia en de respectieve Residenten gelast, hunne
namen, voor zo verre dezelve bekend zyn,
aan het Gouvernement te rapporteeren, in af-
wagting van nadere bevelen.

5.—Van dit Reglement zyn uitgezondert
alle Militaire geemployeerden, de Leeden
van het voormalig Gouvernement—en de Re-
sidenten en Kollekteurs van Districten;—
maar van alle andere personen, beampften of
onbeampften, wordt zonder uitzondering het
bovengenoemde rapport gevorderd.

6.—De Rapporten van alle personen, te
Batavia of andere Steden of Hoofd-plaatsen
aankomende, of van daar vertrekkende, by
een order van het Gouvernement reeds te vo-
ren bepaald, zullen by voortdurend ingezon-
worden, en, op dat niemand hiervan onweten-
heid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal de Equi-
page-meester gelast worden een afschrift van
die order te voegen by het Boek in hetwelk
de aankomende vaartuigen worden geinsereerd.

7.—De Magistraten en Residenten respec-
tieve, worden hiernevens gelast, alle personen
welke zonder behoortlyke permissie of schrif-
telyke autorisatie, het land doorreizen, aan-
tehouden—en daarvan rapport te zenden aan
het Gouvernement in afwagting van nadere
bevelen.

8.—Zodra de lysten voltooid zyn, is
het Gouvernement van meening verblyf

brieven te verliezen, onder bepalingen welke
hierna zullen worden bekend gemaakt.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant
Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouv.

BATAVIA,
den 22ste Dec. 1814.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

The papers presented by Lord Castlereagh
to the House of Commons, on Tuesday last,
relative to the Princess of Wales, are four in
number.

The first is a proposal signed by the Prince
Regent, and accepted by the Princess, signing
her name to it, by which the Prince takes up-
on himself the payment of 40,000l. of debts,
contracted by her Royal Highness, and to in-
crease her income from 12,000l. to 17,000l.
a year: It is made “an indispensable condi-
tion of this transaction, that the Princess hav-
ing her debts paid, and her income increased,
shall not exceed her income.”

The second document is the following:

“His Majesty, having been made acquaint-
ed with the foregoing proposal, for the pur-
pose of learning his Majesty's pleasure how far
his Majesty might deem it fit, as the father of
his family, to do any such act on his part, as
the proposal has reference to, think it proper
by this writing, signed by his Majesty, and
with his Majesty's approbation, to be placed
in the hands of the Prince of Wales, to sig-
nify, that his Majesty thinks it reasonable
that it should be fully understood, and that
his Majesty does so understand it, that it
would be contrary to what the Prince read
sonably and justly made an indispen-
sable condition, and contrary to the absolute
and essential faith of the transaction, that
the Prince (regular payment of the 17,000l.
per annum being continued,) should remain
liable in any way for the future, to the debts
of the Princess of Wales; his Royal Highness
having liberally undertaken, when thus secured
by his Majesty being graciously pleased to sign
this writing, and by the signature of the Prin-
cess of Wales, and the confidential sec-
vants of his Majesty, in manner proposed,
to settle the debts of the Princess of Wales,
to the amount of the sums of 41,000l. and
8,000l. making in all 49,000l. and to increase
her Royal Highness's income to the net sum of
17,000l.; it being fully understood, that if
her Royal Highness should exceed that in-
come, and any demand in consequence thereof
should be made on the Prince or his revenue,
which shall not be discharged by the Princess
when made known to her Royal Highness (the
income of 17,000l. being regularly paid by the
Prince's Treasurer in equal quarterly pay-
ments of 4,250l.) in that case, and in conse-
quence thereof, application shall be immedi-
ately made to Parliament, praying that an Act
may be passed, indemnifying the Prince of
Wales for the future from being liable to the
debts of the Princess of Wales, the Prince
continuing the income of 17,000l. in the man-
ner specified above.

(Signed) ELDON. — GEORGE R.
CAMDEN. — CAROLINE P.
PORTLAND.
SP. PERCEVAL.

The 3d is the Princess of Wales's warrant,
appointing her Vice Chamberlain, Anthony
St. Ledger, Esq. to receive and appropriate
her income.

The 4th is the Prince of Wales's warrant,
authorising his Treasurer, General Hulse, to
pay to her Royal Highness's Treasurer the in-
creased income of her Royal Highness.

It is probable that another letter will be
written by the Princess of Wales to the
Speaker of the House of Commons, previous
to the proposition to be brought forward on
Tuesday next, by Lord Castlereagh, for the
increase of her Royal Highness's establishment.

It is stated in an Evening Paper, that the
Princess Charlotte required of the Prince of
Orange a recognised right to visit the Princess
of Wales, without limit or restraint, and a
similar right to receive her at the hereditary
house. In answer to this demand, the young
Prince, it is said declared himself willing to
allow the young Princess to visit the Princess
of Wales, making the right, however, subject
to such limitation and restraint as he may think
power; but he could not by any means agree
to allow the Princess of Wales to be received
at his house. The Princess Charlotte being
firm in her purpose of establishing a recognised
and undisturbed right of intercourse with her
Royal Mother, the negotiation is understood
to have finally broken off on this point.

BATAVIA,

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MOLENVLIET.

P R O C L A M A T I E.

Het Eyland Java, en allen den gewezenen Franschen en Hollandschen Possessien, in de Oosterliche zeeën, thans onder de Britsche Heerschappy gevallen zynde, worden by deezen verklaard uit te maken een gedeelte van den territoriale bezittingen van de Edele Engelschen Oost Indische Compagnie; en gezegd Eyland en verdere Possessien zullen onderworpen wezen, aan zedanige wetten, regulatien, en form van Regeering, als in vervolg van tyd door zyn Britanische Majesteit in 't parlement, dan wel door de Edele Oost Indische Compagnie zullen worden daargesteld.

Het Gouvernement zal intusschen, en tot dat het welbehagen der Hooge autoriteiten in groot Britanien zal zyn bekend gemaakt, geadministreerd worden, in volgender maniere.

Al het gezach van het Gouvernement zal uit geoeffend mitsgaders alle actens en eiders gedaan en uitgegeven worden. in Naam van Zyne Excellentie den Heere Gouverneur Generaal van Indien den Hoog Edele Heer Lord M I N T O, geduence Hoogst deszelfs aanwezen op het Eyland Java.

Het heet Zyn Excellentie behaagt de Edele Heer THOMAS RAFFLES, tot Luitenant Gouverneur van Java te benoemen, dewelke hoogstdenzelve behulpzaam zal wezen, in de uitvoering van voerseide functien, tot hoogstdeszelfs vertrek van het zelve Eyland.

Na het vertrek van den Heere Gouverneur Generaal, zal den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur, in Hoogs deszelfs eigen naam en persoon, het gesach van het Gouvernement uitoeffenen, en zal als dan, allen de autoriteiten daar aan verknogt op de volkomenste en uitgebreydste wyze, bezitten.

Het Gouvernement van Java, is onderworpen aan de opperheerschappy, orders en Instructien, van den Gouverneur Generaal in Raade te Bengalen, even gelyk als allen overige gedeeltens der bezittingen van de Edele Compagnie in Indien.

De daartelling, of bevestiging, der ondergeschikte departementen, van de administratie, zal hier ra worden gepubliceerd.

Intusschen worden de leeden van den onlangs g'existeerd hebbende administratie in de ondervolgende departementen, gelast, om provisioneel de pligten en functien van hunne onderscheydene ampten en betrekkingen, uit te oefenen, en waartenemen.

De President, vice President, Leden en Officieren van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie.

De President, Leeden en Officieren van het Collegie van Heeren Scheepenen.

De President en Leeden van de Rekenkamer.

De President en Leeden van Huweelykche en kleine gerechtszaken.

De Commisaris en officianten van het Venducomptoir.

De Translateurs in de onderscheidene talen.

De Heer *Couperus* is gelast om provisioneel uit te oefenen en waartenemen de pligten en functien verknogt aan het ampt van Land-drost der Jaccatrasche en Cheribonsche preanger bovenlanden vacant geworden door de verhuising van de Heer *Veeckens*.

De Heer *de Salis* zal almede provisioneel en tot nadere orders uit oefenen de pligten verknogt aan het Land-drost ampt van de Batavia'sche ommelanden.

Den Officieren en voogden van alle liefdadige en godvruchtige instituten worden aangemerkt als hunne respective functien even als bevorens te exerceren.

Alle mogelyke voorzieningen welken in dit korte oogenblik door een nieuwe autoriteit ten meeste voordeele en voor het goede bestier van het land hebben kunnen daar gesteld worden, zyn aangekondigd en gepubliceerd by een aparte acte, van dezelve datum als dezen in de naam en onder het zegel van Zyn Excellentie den Heere Gouverneur Generaal.

Gedaan op Molenvliet den 11 September 1811

By den Gouverneur Generaal
van Britsch Indien.
get. Lord M I N T O.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyn
Excellentie Lord M I N T O.
get.

KONINK
BIBLIOTHEEK

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1815.

THE ENGLISHMAN, JULY 24.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday.—The Duke of Sussex (disdaining all party views and professing every feeling of respect and duty towards the Prince Regent) put the following questions to Lord Liverpool:—1st. Whether the Princess Charlotte of Wales had the same liberty of communication with her friends, since her arrival at Carlton-house, as she had at the time she resided at Warwick-house? 2d. Whether she had the same liberty of communication by writing or letter, the same use of pen, ink, and paper? 3d. Whether she was in the full enjoyment of that degree of liberty possessed by persons not considered in a state of confinement? 4th. Whether, during the last year, the same recommendation of sea-bathing took place that he understood the medical men had urged this year? 5th. Whether her Royal Highness, being of the age of 18½ years, and past the age when Parliament had recognised the capability of persons of the Royal Family to exercise the functions of government without assistance, there existed any intention of forming an establishment for her Royal Highness suited to her station, and calculated to promote her communication with persons of high rank, with whom she must some time associate, and over whom it might be her fate at a future period to reign?

Lord Liverpool appealed to the sense of the House whether such questions ought to be put, and whether, when put, they ought to be answered. The Prince Regent possessed an inherent right, by the Constitution and the laws of the land, to direct the education of his children in whatever manner he might think proper; a right which, he contended, could not, and ought not, to be called in question; and he had yet to learn what precedent his Royal Highness could find, or what grounds he had laid down, to justify the questions he had thought proper to put. He declared himself convinced, that in any regulation which the Prince Regent had thought fit to adopt, he had no other object than the interest and advantage of his child. He was sure that he should not do his own duty, nor consult the feelings of the House, if he were to say a word in answer to the questions which had been put to him.

The Duke of Sussex declared himself dissatisfied with what had fallen from the Noble Lord, and again disclaiming every idea of disrespect towards a certain quarter, gave notice that he should make a motion on the subject on Friday, for which day he moved the House to be summoned. The Lord Chancellor said, that had the Noble Earl answered the four first questions put to him, it would have been a dereliction of his duty, and he and the Noble Lord would never have again conversed together. The questions conveyed so many imputations on the Ministers of the Prince Regent, with whose advice his Royal Highness had a right not only to educate his daughter as he thought proper, but also to select, for the society and friends of her Royal Highness, such persons as he deemed most fit; for were he not to do so, improper persons might introduce themselves under the garb of friends, who were, in fact, enemies. The Duke of Sussex observed, that what he had said he certainly meant to be considered as applying only to the advisers of the Prince Regent.—The Lords were then ordered to be summoned for Friday.

Lord Liverpool moved an Address in answer to the Message relative to a Vote of Credit. The sum to be proposed was \$,000,000. He alleged the war with America, the still unsettled state of affairs on the continent, the non-expiry of our subsidiary treaties, and the circumstance of our still having a large force abroad, as the principal reasons for proposing so large a sum. Lord Holland regretted that, from the existing state of things, there was no prospect of a speedy reduction of our military establishment. To vote so large a sum was highly objectionable in a constitutional point of view, unless really wanted, as it enabled the Minister to go on for a certain length of time without the aid of Parliament. The Address was then agreed to.

Friday.—Lord Holland adverted to a report that three persons who had taken refuge at Gibraltar, had been delivered up to the Spanish Government at its request. This was so extraordinary a circumstance, that he knew not how to attach credit to it. Lord Liverpool assured the Noble Lord he was entirely ignorant of such a fact, nothing of that nature having transpired officially; nor had he any reason to believe it true. Of this, however, he was sure that no orders had been sent from this country authorizing such an act.

JULY 31.

HOUSE OF LORDS. SATURDAY.

The House met this morning at ten, when the Royal Assent was given to those Bills which were passed since the last Commission.

At two o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent came from Carlton House in state, to prorogue Parliament. In his passage to the House, he was received with the loudest cheers.

The House was crowded with females of distinction, and the attendance of Peers, who were, as usual, attired in their state robes, was very numerous.

On the entrance of his Royal Highness, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt was dispatched to require the attendance of the House of Commons.

The Speaker, attended by several Members, soon after appeared at the Bar, with the Vote of Credit Bill in his hand, and after bowing to the Prince Regent, addressed his Royal Highness in the following terms:—

"May it please your Royal Highness, We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, do now attend your Royal Highness with our last Bill of Supply for the service of the present year.

"Assembled at a period when the fate of Europe was still doubtful, and balanced by alternate hopes and reverses, we have been anxious, but not inactive spectators of those great transactions which have wrought so fortunate a change in the state of the civilized world.

"During this portentous interval, we have pursued our legislative labours according to our accustomed course, applying practical remedies to the practical evils incident to old establishments, or arising out of new occurrences; in some cases proceeding experimentally by laws of a limited duration, in others collecting such materials of information as may lay the ground for future measures; and those who may come after us will see traces of that progressive improvement, which the sober habit of this country cautiously, but not reluctantly, adopts into the system of its domestic policy and jurisprudence.

"With respect to our financial arrangements, by the provident measures of a former Session, we have been enabled to refrain from augmenting the burthens of the people, and at the same time to make our military exertions correspond with the scale of passing events.

"Whilst we have been thus employed, the destinies of Europe have been gradually unveiled before our eyes; and the powerful nations of the North, sending forth their collective strength to try the last issues of war, whilst Great Britain and her Allies were, with equal vigour, advancing from the South, their joint efforts have at length accomplished the downfall of the greatest military despotism which, in modern days, has disgraced and desolated the earth.

"In these arduous struggles, we can look back, with just pride, on the discharge of our high duties. The British army, modelled upon a wise system, steadily and impartially administered at home, and conducted by consummate skill and valour in the field, has borne its complete share in the glorious conclusion of this long and eventful war; and his Majesty's faithful Commons have gladly lent their aid to maintain the honours and dignities of those illustrious commanders whom the wisdom of the Sovereign has called upon to surround his Throne.

"In the peace which has since followed, the efforts of this country have been not less glorious. The wise and liberal policy of our Government which announced justice and

equality of rights to be the basis of our diplomatic system, has been happily sustained abroad. The British name now stands high in policy as in arms; and an enlightened people has justly applauded the firmness and temper which have conciliated and cemented the interests of Allies, cheered the doubtful, animated the zealous, and united the deliverers and the delivered in a peace honourable and advantageous to all the Contracting Powers.

"The events of our own times have out-run the ordinary march of history. Peace restored, commerce revived, thrones re-established, afford the well-founded hope that the same councils and the same master-hand so mainly instrumental in the work hitherto accomplished, may, at the approaching Congress, extend and fix the work of peace throughout Europe; and a further hope that the earnest and universal prayer of this great country may prevail upon the nations of Europe, in re-establishing their own happiness, to concur also in putting an effectual end to the wrongs and desolation of Africa.

"Auspicious, however, as our present state may seem to be, the instability of all human affairs forbids us to be too confident of its prosperous continuance. Much yet remains to be done in Europe, and we have still one contest to maintain by war; a war which we can never consent to terminate but by the establishment of our claims, according to the maxims of public law, and the maritime rights of this empire.

"To provide for these branches of the public service has been our last care, and the Bill which I have to present to your Royal Highness, is intitled, 'An Act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of three millions for the service of Great Britain, and for applying the sum of 200,000*l.* British currency for the service of Ireland.' To which Bill your faithful Commons, with all humility, entreat his Majesty's Royal Assent."

The Speaker then handed the Vote of Credit Bill to the Clerk, and the Royal Assent having been given thereto in the usual form, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent delivered the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I cannot close this Session of Parliament, without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"When, in consequence of that calamity, the powers of Government were first entrusted to me, I found this country engaged in a war with the greater part of Europe.

"I determined to adhere to that line of policy which his Majesty had adopted, and in which he had persevered under so many and such trying difficulties.

"The zealous and unremitting support and assistance which I have received from you, and from all classes of his Majesty's subjects; the consummate skill and ability displayed by the great Commander, whose services you have so justly acknowledged; and the valour and intrepidity of his Majesty's forces by sea and land; have enabled me, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to surmount all the difficulties with which I have had to contend.

"I have the satisfaction of contemplating the full accomplishment of all those objects for which the war was either undertaken or continued; and the unexampled exertions of this country, combined with those of his Majesty's Allies, have succeeded in effecting the deliverance of Europe from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it has ever laboured.

"The restoration of so many of the ancient and legitimate Governments of the Continent affords the best prospect of the peace which, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, I have concluded: and you may rely on my efforts being directed, at the approaching Congress, to complete the settlement of Europe, which has been already so auspiciously begun; and to promote, upon principles of justice and impartiality, all those measures which may appear best calculated to secure the tranquillity and happiness of all the nations engaged in the late war.

"I regret the continuance of hostilities with the United States of America. Notwithstanding the unprovoked aggression of the Government of that country, and the circumstances under which it took place, I am sincerely desirous of the restoration of peace

between the two nations upon conditions honourable to both. But until this object can be obtained, I am persuaded you will see the necessity of my availing myself of the means now at my disposal, to prosecute the war with increased vigour.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the present year.

"The circumstances under which the war in Europe has been concluded, and the necessity of maintaining for a time a body of troops in British pay upon the Continent, have rendered a continuation of our foreign expenditure unavoidable. You may rely, however, upon my determination to reduce the expences of the country as rapidly as the nature of our situation will permit.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, It is a peculiar gratification to me to be enabled to assure you, that full justice is rendered throughout Europe to that manly perseverance which amidst the convulsions on the Continent, has preserved this country against all the designs of its enemies, has augmented the resources and extended the dominions of the British Empire, and has proved in its result as beneficial to other nations as to our own.

"His Majesty's subjects cannot fail to be deeply sensible of the distinguished advantages which they have possessed; and I am persuaded that they will ascribe them, under Providence, to that Constitution which it has now for a century been the object of my family to maintain unimpaired, and under which the people of this realm have enjoyed more of real liberty at home, and of true glory abroad, than has ever fallen to the lot of any nation."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen, It is the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Saturday the 27th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Saturday the 27th day of August next."

PARIS, JULY 13.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF FRANCE.

On the 12th, Abbe Montesquieu, Minister of the Interior, in the name of the King, delivered in the Chamber of Deputies, an *Exposé* of the state of the kingdom. It affords a most melancholy picture of the miseries inflicted upon France by Buonaparte. At the end of the campaign in Russia, i. e. on the 11th of January, 1813, 350,000 fresh conscripts were called out, by one decree: in the course of that year the armed force in France was augmented by Buonaparte's decree, to 1,300,000 men. The immense waste of population created by the war was made up, in some measure, by the success of vaccination, and even by the conscription laws themselves: early, but immoral and improper marriages, to avoid the conscription laws. A sickly population, however, was the result—men above the age of twenty were scarcely to be seen.

Under the head of Agriculture, the prospect is more flattering. The cultivation of lands and the breeding of cattle have of late years been better understood. The proprietors of vineyards have suffered dreadfully, however, under the Continental System. The attempts to breed Merinos have totally failed, in consequence of the imprudent measures adopted by Buonaparte. The breed of horses, until the fatal years 1812 and 1813, was also excellent, and afforded a numerous cavalry. The loss of a few months, in these years, amounted to 230,000 horses. The stock was, of course, exhausted. Every horse cost the Government at the rate of 400, or 460 francs, about 20*l.* sterling. The working of the mines of France, manufactories, mechanics, and chemistry, have greatly improved—the cotton manufactures employ

400,000 workmen, and a capital of 100 millions of francs. The war with Spain has injured the manufacture of silk and woollen stuffs. The silk procured from Italy was not equal to the demand. Under the head of Commerce, the licence system is accused of having ruined the trade of France.

With regard to the department of the Minister of the Interior, it is stated that its wants, in consequence of the war, amounted of late years to 140 or 150 millions. Of this sum about fifty millions only were supplied by regular taxes, the rest was provided for by special requisitions, which the Minister of the Interior was compelled to resort to of his own accord. The public works were of course neglected, and the money applied to the ruinous projects of Buonaparte.

Under the head of Hospitals it is said, that for the last three years they have been totally without any support from Government; the Minister of War is indebted to the Hospitals of Paris alone in the sum of one million and a half of francs for sick and wounded soldiers. The hospitals are also without medicines, furniture, or bedding. Under the head Public Works, it is stated, that with the exception of those at Paris, they have been all neglected.

In the department of the Minister of War all is chaos and confusion; the armed force on foot in France at the end of May, amounted to 520,000 men. To these may be added nearly 160,000 prisoners who have since returned, and about 120,000 who are on half-pay. The campaign of 1812 and 1813 consumed a capital of 250 millions of francs (10,425,000l. sterling) for artillery and field equipment alone!

The Report next alludes to the Navy; the project for the invasion of England was the ruin of the French Navy! One hundred and fifty millions of money were sacrificed to this chumera:—all the naval timber in the dock-yards was used for flat-bottomed vessels, and the best seamen were taken from the ships of the line to manœuvre them in the presence of the old women and children of France. Even Paris exhibited the spectacle of flat-bottomed boats on the stocks for the invasion of England! But all this was nothing to the dreadful expences attending the naval preparations in the Scheldt, all of which proved equally futile and useless. The naval operations at Cherbourg and Toulon were alone of any advantage to France, and even these had been disregarded and fettered by the pursuit of extraneous objects: every where else, nothing but ruin presents itself in the French marine. In fifteen years France has lost forty-three ships of the line, eighty-two frigates, seventy-six corvettes, and sixty-two smaller vessels. No timber fit for naval purposes now exists in France, or of experienced seamen to navigate the ships of war which remained. The former was used for the Boulogne flotilla, the latter were drafted as soldiers into Spain and Germany, where they all perished.—The loss of the Colonies and the interruption of the Fisheries, render an immediate supply next to impossible. Under the head of Ministry of Finance, where, as the Reporters observe, all ought to be regularity, we meet literally with "Confusion worse confounded." The public debt amounts to 1,645,469,000 francs, or 685,612,083l. sterling.

The *Exposé* concludes with a most melancholy picture of the state of religion and morality in France. Religion was restored by Buonaparte, it is true, but it was only to make it subservient to his own vile system of despotism. The path to preferment with him lay not through the Temple of Honour or of Virtue, but through the sanguinary and dishonorable hot-beds of Vice and Corruption.

MADRID, JULY 1.

His Majesty has appointed his Royal Highness the Infant Don Antonio to be chief of the Academies and Observatories of the Royal Marine, with the title of Colonel of the Marine Guards.

The ancient system of the finances has been re-established in all its branches.

The Minister of France has published a

touching address to the different ecclesiastical bodies. The Clergy are invited to succour the Government by pecuniary advances, the repayment of which in ten years is positively guaranteed.

Palafox, the Hero of Saragossa, so long immured in Vincennes, is nominated to the supreme rank of Captain-General of the Armies (equivalent to Marshal in France), and his Cousin, the Count de Montejo, is appointed Captain-General of the Coast of Grenada.—Mina has not yet disbanded his troops, and rumour states him to be extremely dissatisfied with the new order of things; much, however, is expected, in the way of settling this province from the influence of Count Espeleta, the new Captain-General of Navarre.

BUONAPARTE'S LAST GENERAL ORDER.

The Dutch Papers contain a curious document, which purports to be Buonaparte's vindication of himself, in reply to the charges on which the Senate founded their decree of forfeiture. It is stated to have been published at Fontainebleau, in the following form:—

ORDER OF THE DAY.

FONTAINEBLEAU, APRIL 4.

"The Emperor thanks the army for the attachment it has shewn to him, and, above all, because it acknowledges that France resides in him, and not in the people in the capital. The soldier follows the fortune of his General, his honour, and conscience. The Duke of Ragusa has not inspired his brothers in arms with those feelings; he is gone over to the Allies. The Emperor cannot approve the condition on which he has taken this step; he cannot accept his life and liberty as a boon from a subject.

"The Senate has allowed itself to dispose of the Government of France; it has forgotten that it is indebted for the power which it now abuses to the Emperor alone; that he saved a part of its members out of the storms of the revolution, raised another part from nothing to greatness, and protected them against the hatred of the nation. The Senate appeals to the Articles of the Constitution, in order to overthrow it. It does not blush to make reproaches to the Emperor, without reflecting, that the Senate itself, as the first body in the State, has had a share in every event. It has gone so far as to dare to reproach the Emperor with having falsified the official documents in the publication; the whole world knows he had no occasion for such artifices, a hint from him was a command for the Senate, which always did more than was required of it.—The Emperor has ever been ready to attend to the well-founded advice of his Ministers, and he expected from them, under present circumstances, the fullest approbation and support of his measures. If, out of zeal, exaggeration has slipped into the public addresses and speeches, the Emperor may certainly have been deceived, but ought not those who have held such language to him, to reproach themselves for the consequences of their own flattery!

"The Senate is not ashamed to speak of libels against foreign powers, and forgets that they were composed in its own bosom. As long as fortune remained faithful to their Sovereign, these people never let a syllable of complaint about the abuse of power escape their lips. If the Emperor had despised mankind as he is upbraided with having done, the world must now acknowledge that he had some reason to despise them.

"He had received his dignity from God and the nation; they alone can take it from him. He has always considered this dignity as a burthen, and when he took it upon himself, it was from the conviction that he alone was able to support it in a becoming manner. His fortune seemed to be his destiny. Now that fortune has declared against him, nothing but the express will of the nation could prevail upon him to remain any longer on the throne.

"If he must consider himself as the only obstacle to peace, he most willingly makes to France his last sacrifice. He has accordingly sent the Prince of Moscow, and the Dukes of Vicenza and Tarentum, to Paris, to open a negotiation. The army may be assured that its honour, and the happiness of France, shall never be opposed to each other."

THE MAMELUKE OF BUONAPARTE TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE DE FRANCE.

"Sir,—The most injurious rumours have been for some time circulated respecting my conduct; and it is even reported that I did not

leave Fontainebleau until I had received a considerable sum of money from my Master Buonaparte. It is a duty I owe to my feelings to declare the truth, and to exculpate myself from an action which ought not to be imputed to a gallant man, and of which I am incapable. I have served Napoleon for 16 years, and during the whole of that time my conduct has been irreproachable, and ought to be a safe-guard against calumnious accusations.

"The truth is, that after having conducted myself as a man of honour at the battle of Arcis-sur-Aube, and fought with bravery under the eyes of my Master, I received from him a gratuity to which he thought my behaviour entitled. But I declare, from the moment that his dethronement was in agitation I have not received from him any recompence; and I challenge the whole world to prove the contrary of what I state.

"With respect to what may be said of my not following him to the Island of Elba, I am not bound to give an explanation on that subject. The Generals Counts Bertrand and Dronet, are fully informed of the just motives which have kept me with my family.

—ROSTAN."

LONDON, July 24.

The Norwegian Deputation, consisting of Messrs. Christie, of Bergen, Hall, of Christiania, Rosenkilde, of Stavenger, and Dr. Gartner, of Arendahl, in consequence of an intimation from Government, have taken their final departure from this country for Norway. They had proceeded towards London no further than Ilford, in Essex. The object of their mission, we understand, was to prevail upon the British Government to maintain a strict neutrality in the event of hostilities between Norway and Sweden; in which, however, we learn, that our Government did not think it consistent with their duty or policy to give them the slightest encouragement. All accounts say, that Denmark is using every means in her power to induce the Norwegians to submit to the provisions of the Treaty, and acknowledge the Government of Sweden. What will be the fate of Norway we cannot yet foresee. The old mutual jealousies and antipathies of the Norwegians and Swedes remain in full force, and the Crown of Sweden is likely, at all events, to hold Norway by the unsatisfactory tenure on which an unpopular Government must always stand. We know not whether we may indulge in the hope that, in the approaching Congress at Vienna, the High Allied Powers, after having removed the general Disturber, will restore Europe to its old and natural state, and sanctify the principles which they profess, by acts of universal justice. Russia, at a time when she was not in amity with us invaded and conquered Finland. The cession of Norway is only a compensation to Sweden for the loss of that valuable duchy. If the magnanimity of the Emperor Alexander would restore Finland, the question of the subjugation of Norway would be ended, we believe, to the general satisfaction of Europe. The argument for retaining it can only be the security of St. Petersburg; but to what an extent might not such an argument be pushed?

THE PILOT, APRIL 4.

Extract of a letter from an Officer belonging to one of our Cruisers, dated Basque Roads, March 21, 1814.

A very fine young man, a Dutchman, L. H. Wermolze, Lieutenant in the French Navy, serving on board the Patriote, French 74 in Aix Roads, on Thursday the 17th instant, invited some of his brother Officers to dine, and as he wished that game should grace his table, he procured a boat, and, with four men from his ship, started at about ten o'clock in the morning on a shooting excursion. On reaching the north-east side of the island he landed, and on various pretences dispatched three of the men from the boat, and with the other, a trusty Hollander, he embarked, with a determination of reaching the English squadron, or to perish in the attempt; and, for the purpose of defending himself to the last extremity, he brought with him a pair of pistols and a double-barrelled gun, and so well provided with ammunition, that it seems he had made up his mind not to be taken alive. A moderate and fair breeze from the eastward, had given him the start of his pursuers about half an hour's sail, and although he was chased by many sailing

craft, and the boats of the French fleet, yet he had the good fortune (notwithstanding he was with one man only, in a heavy five-oared boat, in light winds,) at length, to get within range of the ships of the line. The boats of the fleet were, with the greatest promptitude, sent to his succour, the moment it was observed that the boat was advancing to the westward. It would be difficult to describe his extracies on entering the *Royal English Oak*! A reprieve from death, probably could not have occasioned in him sensations of a less pleasing nature—certainly he would have received no mercy had he been taken alive by the enemy. An Officer, who has seen Lieutenant Wormoltz, describes him as a very gentlemanly and intelligent man, 24 years of age, and whose affection for his country, and detestation of the tyrant, gave him the courage to attempt, and the perseverance to surmount, the most serious obstacles in the way of his escape, when certain and immediate death stared him in the face, in the event of his plans not being successful. The Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands will, no doubt, fully appreciate the merits of his loyal subject, and grant him his need in all the good things in his power to bestow.

It is singular that this brave young man had the address to bring off with him a small part of his property, contained in a trunk, and also the clothes of the Dutchman who accompanied him, and he managed it in this way:—On the 10th March a report prevailed, and was believed in the French squadron, that they were to be attacked, at their anchorage, by the English ships, and, therefore, the French Officers had permission from the Rear-Admiral Jacob to send their property to Rochefort. Wormoltz, without its being noticed, sent one of his trunks to Isle d'Aix, where it remained at an hotel, until he took it away with him on the day of his deliverance; he only now begins to respire freely.

Mr. Wormoltz served on board the French frigate *Andromache*, which, with the *Ariane*, in the year 1812, in two months, burnt and sunk 56 sail of English, Portuguese, Spanish, and American Ships between the Canary Islands and the Brazils. The bars of gold and silver, doubloons, and Spanish dollars, that were taken out of the captured vessels and put on board the frigates, amounted to 8,000,000 francs, or 333,333l. 6s. sterling, exclusive of merchandise, the whole of which was entirely lost at the time these frigates were destroyed by Captain Hotham, in the Northumberland, when within gun-shot of the port of L'Orient. The *Andromache* lost from the tremendous fire of the Northumberland, 153 killed, nearly the whole of the wounded men having afterwards died in the hospitals. The *Ariane's* loss was trifling, one seaman killed, and the Captain and six men wounded.

MADRAS COURIER, Oct. 4, 1814.

On Wednesday last, accounts were received of the death of the Rance of Travancore. About five o'clock in the evening, Minute Guns were fired from the Ramparts of Fort St. George, and the Flag was hoisted half mast high, as a mark of respect to her late Highness.

On Wednesday last, the Right Honorable the Governor held his first Public Levée, in the Banqueting Room of the Government House. The room was very much crowded, and nearly the whole of the principal Inhabitants of this Presidency had the honor of being introduced to the Right Honorable Hugh Elliot.

On Friday morning, the Ship *Frederick*, Captain Duncan, arrived in these roads from Port Jackson the 23d of July. We cannot learn that she has brought any addition to the intelligence from Sydney which we published in our last Courier.

SEPTEMBER 13.

It is confidently reported that the Reverend J. Mousley, of this establishment, is appointed the Archdeacon of Madras. We have not yet heard who is to fill that appointment, either at Calcutta or Bombay.